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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT is hard to say whether the telegraph has increased or diminished the popular suffering from a spell of hot weather, such as closed last week and began this one. If, indeed, it be true that "misery loves company," that desire was gratified, as the whole country from the shores of the Atlantic to the foot of the Rocky Mountains was suffering equally. Very commonly the Appalachian system is a weather shed as well as a water shed. In this case the heat gathered and grew in the mountains themselves,

with its center over Tennessee, possibly with some reference to the political doings in that Commonwealth. The great cities, of course, had the most to endure, and felt the heat the more keenly because of the contrast with the cold which had preceded. Naturally the change to cooler weather, when it came, was attended by violent atmospheric and electric convulsions, which in this region had their focus of extreme violence in the northwestern part of Berks County, not far from Reading.

The very nature of the final convulsion suggests that in the course of time science may both hasten and mollify these atmospheric convulsions, these great airquakes, by electrical agencies. It certainly has not been ascertained by any scientific tests whether the weather is or is not amenable to treatment. The very vastness of the area to be covered, and of the forces to be dealt with, has repelled men from the attempt. But it may be done yet, when our imaginations have grown up to the extent of the problem and of the agencies at our disposal.

THE Supreme Court has adjourned after one of the most eventful sessions in its history. The decisions as to the longevity of patents, and that setting aside the income tax, were both memorable deliverances. So was the decision that the Sherman Anti-Trust law is but a bundle of green withes for the restraint of the actions of associations against which it was aimed. Nor less so the ruling that the same act is a shackle of steel to restrain the doings of the associations of laboring men, against whom it was not aimed. The Court finally decided that Mr. Eugene Debs must go to jail for his share in a compact to meddle with commerce between the States. Such compacts are harmless, it seems, when only directed against the pockets of the public, but criminal when aimed at the profits of the corporations. The decision is not the less lamentable that Mr. Eugene Debs is rather an offensive person, or that Governor Altgeld denounces it. It is the principle at stake which makes it an unfortunate chapter in our legal dealing with our social problems.

It is gratifying to contrast this decision with that which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts pronounced the very same week on a strike in that State. The employer sought to punish the defendants for using open persuasion and alleged threats to deter workmen from entering his employment. He alleged a conspiracy to prevent him from carrying on his business. The Court distinctly ruled that it was lawful to employ peaceful persuasion to any extent for this purpose, only violence or the threat of it being forbidden. Even the presence of walking delegates on the street before his place constituted no offense. This is the more remarkable as Massachusetts and Connecticut have clung to the English doctrine of "conspiracy in restraint of trade" with a good deal of tenacity. This decision places the Commonwealth beside England and Pennsylvania in the recognition of workingmen's associations to prosecute their objects by any means short of violence which would be permitted to associations for moral reform.

It is to be regretted that the United States Supreme Court, before it adjourned, did not pass upon the recent astonishing

decisions in South Carolina. The United States Courts within the bounds of that State seem to have undertaken the task of breaking up the Populist-Democratic party, and that with a freedom which recalls the era of Reconstruction. The injunction forbidding the holding of the State Constitutional Convention could not be brought before it until after the date fixed by law for the meeting of the body. Whether the Governor will go forward and hold it remains to be seen. That which set aside the State Dispensary law for the regulation of the liquor traffic, as an encroachment on the rights of Congress to regulate traffic between the States, will come before the Supreme Court in the fall. As all its decisions for forty years back look to the recognition of ample power in the States to deal with this traffic as they please, it is not likely that the District Court will be sustained. The freedom of commerce between the States was involved in both Maine and Iowa, but the Court swept the plea aside. In the meantime the thirsty of South Carolina who invoked the Court against the law are worse off than ever. Except this, there is no law for the regulation of the traffic in South Carolina, and the Governor announces that he will permit of none without license. Until a decision is reached in Washington, South Carolina is a "dry" State.

THE unfriends of silver continue to announce that they are having great success in diffusing literature, getting speeches made and effecting conversions throughout the South and the West. Thus far, however, their only conquests seem to be among the officeholders who get in Democratic State committees and who take their instructions from Mr. Cleveland to prevent any expression of opinion in favor of silver. In many States, notably in Missouri and Texas, these gentlemen have driven their own party into revolt against the controllers of the party machinery. State conventions are to be held in spite of them for the express purpose of putting the party on record as approving of national bimetallism. In some parts of the South the bitterness towards Mr. Cleveland's officeholders is extreme.

Apart from direct policy there is a business man's campaign against silver going forward through the mails. Merchants are urged to write to all their business acquaintances in the South, to beg of them to use their influence in favor of "conservative" finance. No doubt if the merchant be short of ideas on the subject, he can be supplied with a stock of the phrases which pass for arguments against bimetallism. One New York merchant argues with his friends in the South that they have no need to patronize silver, since the products of the South sell for gold in the markets of the world, and have no interest in bolstering up the silver miners of Colorado. This is the free-trade style of argument, and is exactly parallel to the refusal of the malarial sufferer who would not take quinine. The chills, he said, were in his back, not in his stomach, where the quinine would go. Hard times have their uses in helping us to understand how one interest is bound up with another. If cotton is selling at 5 cents a pound instead of 12 in Mississippi, it is because silver has been driven from its place in the world's money. That is the nearness of interest which binds Mississippi to Texas, and the cotton planter knows it.

IN another respect the gold-monometallists are like free-traders. As both policies tend to an unnatural cheapness of commodities, they both command a good deal of support in the classes which live on fixed incomes and salaries. Thus it always has been noted that college professors, preachers and the idle class, who live on inherited wealth, have been zealous for free trade. Whatever increases the purchasing power of the dollar, however much the producer may suffer, appeals directly to their pockets. It is surprising, however, to find those who benefit by a policy at the expense of their neighbors should be so censorious of those neighbors and begin to call them ugly names, when they find fault with the policy. We heard very harsh words of the American

publisher who took without payment the products of the foreign author's brains. We were told by Mr. Lowell, in that connection, that "better than a low price for anything is a fair price." That is just our position against both free trade and monometallism. Both policies tend to take the products of the brain and muscle of our producers without any adequate payment. We want fair prices for this great class, on whom the wealth of the nation depends.

THE Republican Convention in Ohio, as is usual in State conventions held in off-years, was much more interested in local nominations than in national questions of principle. The great battle was between a friend of Mr. McKinley and one of Mr. Foraker's for the Governorship. The latter "made the running," and some inferred rather hastily that this disposed of Governor McKinley as a Presidential candidate. The convention itself, however, declared in his favor, and the friends of Mr. Foraker declare that they are not antagonizing him, unless, perhaps, with reference to the United States Senatorship, which is the present goal of their leader's ambition. Governor McKinley will go to the next National Convention with the solid support of Ohio, his chief rival in the State having more reason to dread his failure than his success.

The platform touches, of course, on the money question, but in the ambiguous, big-phrased style, which the Republicans are adopting as a safeguard against saying too much. They are for bimetallism, and they decline to commit themselves to favoring international bimetallism only. They are ready for independent national bimetallism, if this can be had without our having coinage of two values. This is an advance, and shows that the authors of the platform have been thinking more than they are willing to say. It shows that they see the folly of a theoretic bimetallism, which leaves us under the oppression of the gold standard until the European nations see fit to give it up. And there is reason in their caution as to the prerequisites of independent bimetallism. The resources of legislation are surely large enough to make it possible for us to act in favor of silver, without even risking an inducement to export our gold.

To bimetallists the most offensive feature of the convention was the speech of Senator Sherman. He declared for a new kind of bimetallism, and one not yet heard of, viz., the use of silver as small change, as provided by the act of 1853! This he gravely put forward as accordant with the fact that "both gold and silver are indispensable for use in the varied wants of mankind." The central falsehood of his speech was the statement that "the enormous increase of the production of silver in the United States, Mexico and Australia has disturbed" the fixed ratio at which they were coined previously. The fact is gold, and not silver, has been produced in excess of the former relative amounts during the last half century. From 1840 to 1870 the production of gold was much more than twice as great in value as that of silver. Yet during this long period the ratio was hardly disturbed at all, because the attempt of the monometallists of that day (Chevalier, Cobden, etc.) to drive gold out of use obtained no hearing. In 1848, according to Mulhall, the relative bulk available was 48 tons of silver to 1 of gold. Under the rapid and uninterrupted increase of gold, this proportion, which had been about the same for centuries past, was disturbed, so that the world by 1870 had but 19 tons of silver to 1 of gold. Even now the proportion is but 20 or 21 to 1, or more than twice as much gold in proportion than before 1848. Why, then, the fall in silver? "The result of the close investigations," says the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "to which all aspects of the question were subjected, was to show that the increased production of silver was only a minor element in causing its depreciation. The policy pursued by various States proved to be the really influential cause for the decline of the value of silver as contrasted with

gold." In other words, it was not the increase of the supply, but the forced and artificial reduction of the demand by closing the mints of the civilized world to silver which produced what is called the depreciation of silver. It would be quite as correct, however, to speak of the result as the appreciation of gold, through an equally forced and artificial demand for that metal, when upon it alone was thrown the burden of the world's exchanges and production. In both, John Sherman had a share, which will not help to make his name eminent in the roll of great statesmen.

THE mistaken arrangements of our politics, which drive our officeholders into forming a compact body in defense of their tenure, has worked very naturally to invest the head of this body with extensive though unrecognized power. As very able men rarely accept the place of chief in this political trades union, there is often a ludicrous contrast between the man who fills it and the responsibilities he exercises. Such certainly is the case in Pennsylvania at this present time. Mr. Quay is not a man of special powers of any sort. He has not even the social qualities which endear a "good fellow" to his friends. He cannot make a speech or write a letter which would command the smallest attention. He never has uttered an opinion on any matter not personal which anyone thought it worth while to quote. His abilities as an organizer of political victory have to be taken on trust, and those who were most behind the scenes in 1888 think the least of them.

Yet Mr. Quay fills one of the highest places in the gift of this Commonwealth, and when he returned to Harrisburg from the South last week all public business was suspended until his pleasure was known. For hours the leading streets of the State's capital resounded with songs in his honor. Nearly the whole of the Legislature crowded to his reception. And the adverse word from his lips was sufficient to stop the Legislature from doing its plain duty under the Constitution in reapportioning in accordance with the census of 1890. The motive for his resistance to the passage of such a law is not far to seek. As the growth of population is chiefly in the two great cities, and as both Mr. Martin and Mr. Magee have declared their independence of him, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are each to be deprived of a member of Congress to whom they are entitled because they are not sufficiently subservient to our great man.

As we expected, England is using her opportunity with Nicaragua. Having found us entirely acquiescent in any plan she may pursue, she is harking back to her old policy of intriguing with the Mosquito Indians, over whom she once claimed a protectorate. She had acceded to their complete incorporation into the Republic, but she now tries to retract this concession on the ground that they were coerced into making the agreement. Whether they acted freely or under coercion is not her business, and when she assumes that it is she commits a distinct violation of the Monroe doctrine, which forbids European interference in the internal affairs of an American State. It is true that the Monroe doctrine is in suspense until Mr. Cleveland retires from office; but that date is not a remote one.

The action of Great Britain in this case has produced a strong feeling in favor of a federal union of the Central American republics. The only statesman the country has produced in recent times, President Barrios, was driven from office by a revolution because he pressed that plan upon the separate States. If he had been at the helm, Central America would have enjoyed more prosperity and a larger respect in the world's politics than it is likely to obtain for a long time to come.

It seems that Lord Rosebery has concluded that he cannot hold on to office much longer. A notice has been sent to the Liberals to be ready for a general election, and the present summer is likely to see England in the red-heat of a political contest.

All signs point to a Conservative victory. The churches of England and of Scotland, the brewers and distillers, and the landlords have joined hands to put down a party which has irritated and offended all. On the other hand, the temperance people and the Dissenters have grown lukewarm through a belief that the new License bill, and the bills to effect disestablishment in Wales and Scotland, have not been pushed as they ought. And the working classes are dissatisfied with the very much mutilated form in which their measures were passed.

Back of all is the bitter discontent engendered in all classes of producers by the hard times, for which the Liberals confess they have no remedy. A party which bids the people sit still and suffer, hardly can expect their votes. Last time the Liberals made heavy gains in the agricultural constituencies. The peasant thought he most needed local self-government, and he voted for the party which promised it. Now he thinks his first need is steady employment at better wages, and he will vote for the party which promises that. That the Liberals enfranchised him and gave him Parish Councils, is no reason why he should stand by them. It is only the Irish who allow such a sentiment as gratitude any place in politics.

SIGNOR CRISPI's victory gives him more than 100 majority in the Italian Parliament. Yet he and his friends are rather uncomfortable in view of the character of the opposition. It is made up of Radicals and Socialists to a larger extent than ever before. The fact reflects the growth of popular discontent in big cities like Rome and Milan, and its more acrid character. It is no longer a question of a tax on corn mills which divides the Ministry from their unfriends. It is one which touches the very foundation of society.

This is an inevitable result of the folly which has given direction to the foreign politics of Italy ever since the kingdom was formed in 1859. Her statesmen have neglected and oppressed home interests in order to cut a figure in the affairs of Europe, and to extend Italian rule over hostile and barren tracts of Africa. The people have been weighted down with taxes to maintain a splendid military and naval establishment. The conscription has been a heavy draft on the productive powers of the country. A highly centralized system of administration has superseded the local differences and provincial methods of the past. Hence the growth of a party hostile to social order rather than to Signor Crispi's Ministry.

THE foreign mails show how utterly the plan of reform for Armenia disappoints and disgusts the people and the friends of that unhappy country. They point out that the new control won't put any stop to the tyranny of the pashas, nor would it save one witness before the commission from the fate the Turks have in store for him. It is, therefore, rather gratifying that the Sultan's government has met the proposals with a refusal. With the public opinion of Europe making itself felt in favor of still larger demands, the diplomats may find it expedient to ask more instead of less the next time.

OUR Lutheran contemporaries take us to task for ascribing to the reformer the famous couplet:

"Who loves not women, wine and song
Remains a fool his whole life long."

Its admission to our columns was a slip. We were well aware that it was no older than the eighteenth century.

THE BETRAYAL OF PROTECTION.

MEN who assume the responsibilities of political leadership should count the cost. The current agitation, international in extent and of vital importance to the people of the United States, to the present generation and their successors, demands the most careful consideration. The solution of pending problems should command the most thoughtful attention. The utmost sincerity as well as the highest intelligence should

characterize the men of influence who set themselves the task of guiding and directing the public mind. There are certain fundamental principles of American political economy to the maintenance of which the Republican party is irrevocably pledged. This great political organization came into being as an uncompromising protest against the degradation of American labor and the subservience of the interests of the people of this country to their would-be masters in foreign lands. Without the policy of protection what would the Republican party have to contend for? Recent events have shown how its great opponent is completely in the hands of the enemies of American industry, and it is as clear as anything can be that what has been accomplished toward breaking down the barriers which have protected American capital and labor is only the beginning of a destructive national crusade. Unless a peremptory halt is called the protective system will be virtually annihilated, with all the calamitous consequences that would follow the triumph of such a selfish and un-American cause. The enemy is quite content to rest for a time behind his entrenchments, but he is only awaiting another opportunity to make a fresh and still more ruinous assault.

He is a blind observer, indeed, who cannot perceive the direct inspiration and purpose of the present movement to revolutionize the financial policy of the United States. So eager are the special representatives of the free-trade combinations of the Old World, and particularly the agents of British manufacturers, they cannot conceal their operations. The organization which has taken upon itself the initiative and the burden of the work, the object being to deceive the American people once more, as in 1892, to lead them into false paths, to deceive them with false promises and to lull them into a false security, is the same so-called Reform Club which led the way for Cleveland and tariff revision two years ago. The cause of free trade and gold-monometallism is synonymous. The haughty mistress of the seas is determined at this time to succeed in her purpose to become the mistress of the commercial and industrial world. With American manufacturers broken down and their workmen reduced to deplorable servitude, the subjection of the American farmer and merchant will be the next object, and if the gold policy can be forced upon this country a little while longer, England will stand with her iron heel upon the prostrate necks of the people of the great Republic. The men of '76 had no more justification for patriotic revolt against the conscienceless schemes of the oppressor than have the people of the United States to-day in view of the hostile course being pursued by their most dangerous and their most implacable financial, commercial and industrial foe. All this is so clear that there can be no possible excuse for failure to perceive the plain truth on the part of any intelligent citizen.

What, then, must be the measure of condemnation sure to be visited upon those who, assuming to represent the people, deliberately join hands with their enemies? In Philadelphia, the greatest city in the greatest industrial State in the Union, the home of protection, of patriotism and prosperity, when American principles are enforced, has been witnessed a most extraordinary spectacle. An open alliance has been made between the friends and enemies of protection and national safety and prosperity. The recent public meeting, held under the false cry of "sound money," which simply means British supremacy and American slavery, was no more representative of genuine national interests and the spirit of the people than were the secret assemblages of aristocratic Tories held in this same town when the feeble colonies were struggling to break the yoke of George III. What an unholy combination it is! What a selfish, unpatriotic and incongruous alliance! How can it possibly be continued without infinite injury to the misguided business and professional men who have lent themselves to such a work?

Anyone can clearly see that the success of such a scheme would carry down the hopes of a return to national prosperity in the early future. It would mean the election of a national

executive, under whatever party name, to succeed Mr. Cleveland who would carry out his blighting and ruinous policy. It would mean failure to elect a Congress which would restore the protective system. It would fasten upon the country for a period of eight years at least the most infamous tariff enactment in the history of the New World. It would mean a continued shrinkage of values which would result in the wholesale confiscation of property, this passing into the hands of the Shylocks of the Old World. It would mean, as the alternative, a terrific revolution which would convulse the civilized world. It cannot, must not and shall not be. The lines must be drawn and the friends of protection must take their stand, or take the consequences. The promise of bimetallism cannot be made to the ear to be broken to the hope. The people will not be deceived. They are beginning to thoroughly understand this great question, and before many more months have elapsed they will raise their banner in every city, in every town, in every hamlet and at every cross-roads throughout the land, and it will bear the talismanic legend Bimetallism—Protection. This is the union of forces which must and will triumph. This is the pathway to national redemption, safety and prosperity. Let every good citizen prepare to walk therein.

POSSIBILITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE dispatches printed in the *New York World* of last Sunday, showing the decided feeling in favor of bimetallism that exists throughout Europe, and the disposition of the governments of most of the European countries to enter into an international bimetallic agreement, as is shown by the reported interviews with, and cards received from, the principal ministers of finance, as published in the *World*, have given much encouragement to those bimetallists who honestly believe that bimetallism can only be restored through an international agreement, and who believe that any independent efforts on the part of the United States looking to the remonetization of silver would result in failure. A great many gold-monometallists are as strongly opposed to international bimetallism as they are to the opening of our mints to the coinage of silver, and among this class we must place President Cleveland, who is avowedly opposed to an international conference. Indeed, it is confidently asserted that Mr. Cleveland would even go so far as to ignore the joint resolution of Congress, instructing him to appoint three delegates to an international conference, in addition to the six chosen by Congress, and refuse to appoint delegates to such a conference.

The great majority of gold-monometallists, however, who masquerade under the name of bimetallists, have, no doubt, had much pleasure in perusing the dispatches published in the *World* that point to the probability of an early international monetary conference; not because they hope for any permanent solution of the monetary question from such a conference, much less the re-establishment of bimetallism, but because they believe it would serve, temporarily, at least, to defer the fight in this country, and thus give them time to strengthen their lines and rally their forces in defense of the gold standard.

But although, as shown by the *World*, the bimetallic sentiment is strong and growing in Europe, the prospects for an early international conference are very slim. As pointed out in another column by our London correspondent, who has access to the highest and most reliable sources of information, and who holds close and intimate relations with the leading bimetallists of Great Britain, the present English Government is opposed to a monetary conference, and as no good could possibly come from the participation in such a conference by England, represented as she would be by delegates appointed by the Liberal Ministry who would stand for the money-lending and not the producing classes, and strive to prevent any successful termination of the labors of the conference, the bimetallists of England are equally opposed to the early assembling of an international conference. The only hope

for English co-operation rests in the return to power of the Tory party. Therefore no party in England favors the calling of an international conference at this time—the Liberal party from principle and the bimetallicists because they see that a conference to which England would send gold-monometallic delegates would result in failure.

Without the co-operation of England even the bimetallicists in Germany are not ready to act, and with England virtually refusing to enter into the proposed conference and Germany refusing to act without England, any conference, granting that one could be assembled under such discouraging conditions, would be doomed to failure from the start.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNE AND THE ST. PAUL "PIONEER-PRESS."

IN speaking of the recent declaration of Congressman Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, Minn., in favor of the prompt restoration of silver to its place as money, the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says: "It is evident that he (Mr. Towne) has devoted very little study to the money question, as his views on the subject are singularly superficial and confused."

The *Pioneer-Press* treats the subject from the same narrow and prejudiced point of view taken by most of the gold papers, but when in the same editorial it speaks of the appreciation of gold "as a theory only, incapable of proof (and) refuted by the whole range of economic facts," it lays itself open to the charge of having "singularly superficial and confused views on the money question." To deny such a palpable fact as the appreciation of gold, proven as it is by the tables of Mr. Sauerbeck, the London economist (a gold authority), Mr. Falkner and other statisticians, an appreciation that anyone can verify by a superficial examination, shows that the *Pioneer-Press* either lacks candor or has devoted very little time to the study of the subject. For a great newspaper to set itself up as a leader of public opinion and as an authority on the science of money without having given the subject unbiased and careful study is more than inexcusable.

It is not Mr. Towne who "has devoted very little study to the money question," but the *Pioneer-Press*.

RELATION OF THE QUANTITY OF MONEY TO PRICES.

THERE seems to be a deep-seated conviction in the minds of many persons that gold possesses some inherent property which exempts it from the laws of supply and demand, which govern the value of all commodities, and hence that gold is an unchangeable and stable measure of value. This belief that an increased or decreased supply, or an increased or decreased demand for gold, can have no effect on its stability as a measure of prices is fostered by a time-serving gold press, even though by doing so it ignores the teachings of the great scholars who upheld the gold standard.

Lord Overstone, the most aggressive and outspoken of gold-monometallicists, declared:

"A reduction of circulation must tend to lower prices."

John Stuart Mill, giving expression to the general opinion of economists, said:

"That an increase of the quantity of money raises prices, and a diminution lowers them, is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to any of the others."

Jevons, one of the most careful and industrious of students, wrote:

"Prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country; ultimately they must be governed by this quantity. Credit gives a certain latitude without rendering prices ultimately independent of gold."

But despite the unanimous opinion of economists that the quantity of money regulates prices, the gold press persists in

misleading the people as to the true relations between prices and the volume of money. Gold, no less than silver and all other commodities, is subject to the laws of demand and supply. Gold and silver are naturally more stable than other commodities because their cycle of production and consumption covers a long term of years, and the yearly production never amounts to more than a small percentage of the total supply. As the average yearly production only equals about 2 per cent. of the total stock in existence, and as the greater part of this is consumed in the arts, it will be readily seen that an increased or decreased product can only have a very gradual and almost imperceptible effect on the value of the precious metals. As they are less subject to the fluctuations of supply, gold and silver were chosen by common consent as the most suitable measure of value and this custom was sanctioned by law.

If undisturbed by arbitrary measures affecting the demand, the precious metals constitute of all commodities the most reliable and stable measure of value, but when the demonetization of silver threw upon gold the chief burden of the currencies, a general scramble for that metal among the gold-using countries ensued, and its value doubled, as is evidenced by the fall in prices. With a lack of candor the gold-monometallicists close their eyes to the appreciation of gold, which is a self-evident proposition, and attribute the fall of prices to sundry other causes.

If wheat was the measure of value and the harvest of other cereals should prove such a failure as to cause the demand for wheat to be so increased that it doubled in value, it is clear the prices of cotton, wool, iron, lead and manufactured articles would fall 50 per cent., and no sane man would attribute this fall to overproduction, or cheapening of the cost of production, or to any other cause than the increased value of wheat, the measure of value. Yet when, by doubling the demand for gold, its value has been doubled and prices measured in gold have fallen 50 per cent., the gold-monometallicists have the effrontery to either ignore the fall in prices or attribute it to overproduction or cheapening of the cost of production.

In the seventeenth century the principal currency of Virginia was tobacco, and those hardy settlers had a better idea of a stable measure of value than some of the distinguished monometallicists of to-day, as is shown by their act in increasing the legal tender value of tobacco when the crop proved a partial failure. Not for one moment did they attribute the fall in other products to any other cause than the increased value of tobacco, and who can deny the justness of the act that declared two pounds of tobacco full tender in payment for a debt of three contracted a year before, when the two pounds had as much purchasing power as three pounds the year before?

So during the years of the Confederation preceding the inauguration of Washington in 1789, when the country was suffering under large issues of depreciated currency of various classes, and of fluctuating value, the courts, notably of Connecticut, were authorized to sit in equity between creditor and debtor and decree the settlement of debts contracted in this paper currency, not at their face value, but in such amounts of currency as would purchase at the time the debt was paid the same quantity of commodities as the amount of currency specified in the evidence of indebtedness would have purchased at the time the debt was contracted. If the currency had appreciated, a debt was ordered settled in less currency than it called for; if it had depreciated, in more.

Also in this connection the State of Massachusetts issued certificates of indebtedness, in 1780, that specified that "both principal and interest be paid in the then current money of said State in a greater or less sum, according as five bushels of corn, 68½ parts of a pound of beef, 10 pounds of sheeps' wool and 16 pounds of sole leather shall then cost * * * at the then current prices of said articles."

Fluctuations in the value of currency taught our forefathers that the appreciation of money brought about by contraction

caused a fall, and the depreciation of money brought about by overissue caused a rise in prices, and when the general level of prices fell or rose they attributed it rightly to an increased or decreased value of money. The gold-monometallists might learn a profitable lesson from our wideawake and honest ancestors.

"To say that the quantity of money regulates prices, is only the same thing as to say of an article that is bought and sold that its quantity is a material factor in determining its value" (Giffen). Increase the supply or quantity of wheat and its price will fall; decrease the quantity and it will rise. So with gold, if the quantity is gradually increased, its value will fall; if the demand is increased without a corresponding increase in the supply, the value of gold will rise, and necessarily all products measured in gold must fall correspondingly.

And this is just what has happened. Silver has been destroyed as a money metal and a double burden has been thrown on gold.

It is idle to say that the demonetization of silver could have had no effect on prices because the silver is still in circulation. Silver is, indeed, still in circulation, but it is mere token money, and like our legal tender and bank notes is redeemable (in fact, if not by law) in gold. Such money cannot take the place of full legal tender silver money standing on its own basis as money. Gold alone is our measure of value, and it is impossible to expand our credit money so long as we base it on our narrow supply of gold. Any increase in our paper currency which might increase the quantity of money and thus naturally cause a slight rise in prices must at once result in a falling off in foreign purchases of our commodities, interest on our debt will accumulate and gold will be exported to Europe. Any expansion of paper will be counterbalanced by a loss of gold. So long as we persist in holding fast to the single appreciating gold standard we cannot hope to succeed in stopping the fall in prices by issues of paper, for the value of our money will automatically adjust itself to the value of the British and German currency by the export of gold.

Not until we restore silver to its place as money and broaden the base upon which to rest our paper money can we hope to successfully expand our credit system. Supported alone by the narrow gold basis, it is already top-heavy, and is only kept from collapse by purchasing gold with the national credit.

ANOTHER BUGABOO EXAMINED.

ONE of the favorite assertions of the gold-monometallists is that the opening of our mints to the coinage of silver would drive all our gold out of the country, with the result that an immediate and disastrous contraction would follow. Estimating the volume of gold in the country at \$600,000,000 (an overestimate of probably \$300,000,000), or about one-third of our circulation, they assure us that the moment a law was passed making silver a full legal tender in payment of all debts and opening the mints to the unlimited coinage of silver this mass of gold would at once disappear from circulation; that consequently the volume of money in the country would be diminished by one-third and prices would fall correspondingly. In making this statement the gold-monometallists acknowledge that prices are controlled by the quantity of money, a fact that they have long denied, and even now they have the effrontery to tell us that the cutting of the money of the world in half by the demonetization of silver had no effect on prices, and that the restoration of silver to its place as money, thereby doubling the quantity of money of ultimate redemption, would not cause a rise in prices, while at the same time they ask us to believe that the opening of the mints to silver would cause a great contraction followed by a rapid and severe fall in prices. To this statement they invariably add that the void thus caused by the disappearance of gold could not be filled for several years even with our mints running night and day coining silver bullion, and that, therefore, the resulting depression would be severe and long-continued.

Of course, if the opening of our mints to the coinage of silver could have the effect of driving our gold immediately out of circulation a great contraction and a further disastrous fall in prices would follow. This assumption is, however, absurd.

In the first place this statement of the gold-monometallists rests on the supposition that the opening of our mints to the coinage of silver would have no effect on the relative value of gold and silver; that the increased demand for silver would not cause a rise in price and the decreased demand for gold a fall. At present 32 ounces (roughly) of silver are worth 1 ounce of gold. From this the monometallists rashly conclude that if the mints should be opened to the coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 silver would be valued at double its real value. Then, triumphantly quoting "Gresham's Law" that the cheaper money always drives out the dearer, they satisfy, or pretend to satisfy themselves, that gold would at once be driven out of the country.

But first to return to the consideration of the initial absurdity that the opening of the mints to the joint coinage of silver and gold would have no effect on the relative value of the two metals. A recent writer in the *Financial Times*, London, who signs himself "Goldbug," states the position of the gold-monometallists in the form of a dialogue between a gold-monometallist and a workingman as follows:

Gold-monometallist—If you had 31 ounces of pure silver and 1 ounce of pure gold, which were of the same value, and if you could turn your silver into 170 shillings (£8 10s.) and your gold into £4 5s. (which you would be able to do under the 15½ to 1 ratio), which would you take to the mint?

Workingman—The silver, of course; and I would also change my 1 ounce of gold into 32 ounces of silver and take that to the mint, too.

Gold-monometallist—Just so. And you will see, if you reflect, that so long as silver was overvalued in the ratio everyone would do the same.

Admitting the truth (for it is the truth) that so long as silver was overvalued everyone would convert his gold into silver and take the silver to the mint and have it coined, how long would it be before the parity between gold and silver was restored? If it is to the advantage of the owner of gold to convert his ounce of gold into silver so long as it is "overvalued," or so long as it is worth more than 15½ ounces of silver, can it possibly be to the advantage of the owner of silver bullion to sell it for gold unless he receives 1 ounce of gold for every 15½ ounces of silver? The supposition of Mr. Goldbug is based on the supposition that the owner of an ounce of gold would receive a profit by selling it for silver and taking the silver to the mint of the difference between the legal and market ratio, or a profit of 15½ ounces of silver, or 100 per cent. on every ounce of gold sold, so long as the market ratio was 31 and the legal 15½ to 1. It is an absurdity on the face of it to suppose that the owners of silver bullion would part with it for anything less than it would be worth to the owner of gold desirous of purchasing it. It is clear that gold would be thrown on the market, and that there would be an increased demand for silver until the ratio between the two metals was restored.

But as to the second absurdity on which the gold-monometallists rest their claim that an increased use of silver would drive gold out of circulation, thus causing a contraction. "Gresham's Law," as usually briefly stated to the effect that cheap money always drives out dear money, is false. Cheap money only drives out dear money when more money is put in circulation than can be absorbed, and so long as there is a demand for money, so long as more is needed to carry on exchange, cheap or as usually stated bad, money will circulate side by side and be as readily accepted as good money. Only in the case of an overissue will the cheaper or depreciated money drive out the good, and even then the dearer money will only be exported until the equilibrium between the supply and demand is regained.

In the case under consideration let it be remembered that there would be no depreciated money; that silver would have the same intrinsic value as gold, and, therefore, "Gresham's Law" is not applicable; but to show the weakness and falsity of the argument that depreciated silver (which would in reality be at par with gold) would drive out our gold, let us see what would be the result should our gold be driven out of circulation and our currency thus contracted one-third. Prices here would fall $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.—would, in fact, be lower than anywhere else in the world. Gold would be worth more in America; in other words, would buy more in America than anywhere else. The result would be that the United States would be a good market to buy in, but a bad market to sell in; our exports would increase and our imports decrease, with the result that gold would return to our shores until it is worth no more here than in other gold-using countries—that is, until prices here were as high as in England and Germany.

This is why depreciated money will not drive out good money, unless the total volume of money exceeds the demand. The result of opening our mints to silver would be to restore the parity between gold and silver and gradually increase prices, first in America and then over all the world. Only by restoring silver to its place as money can we prevent the entire loss of our stock of gold, for the burden of our debt under an appreciating gold standard is too great to be met by the surplus export of merchandise, and we must ship gold in settlement of the balance. Under the present ruinous policy the total exhaustion of our much-impaired stock of gold is only a question of time. Purchases of gold by foreign loans can only bring temporary relief, and will in the end only add to the ultimate disaster.

WOMEN'S WAYS.

The inconvenience or the beauty of the blush—which is the greater?

"And your husband isn't angry because you want to go to the country for two months?"

"Not at all—he's really glad."

"Then I wouldn't go."

Little is known of Shakespeare's mother, but she must have been a good woman. He makes one of his characters say: "I had not so much of a man in me; but all my mother came into my eyes and gave me up to tears."

There are two kinds of energetic women, the one generally "wears herself to death," as the expression goes—and it is often more literally true than people have an idea of—and reaps all the penalties of energy, together with its advantages; the other manages to evade the former with a strange dexterity while falling heir to the latter. The point is worth looking into, because, nowadays, all women are supposed to be energetic in some degree, and the fashion that is in the air reacts upon individuals, so that even those not born with any particular desire to be stirring acquire the stirring aptitude by force of contagion, and swell the ranks of the innately energetic constitutions, until every woman one knows belongs to the sisterhood that can "do things" and that has a "will of its own," and the limp creatures, who wait for others to will and to do, appear to be almost entirely eliminated from the sex.

Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, who has just died in Chicago at the age of sixty-six, was regarded by many as the most eminent female surgeon in the world. She was born on a farm in Washington County, in this State. After attending the Fort Edward Institute and the West Poughkeepsie Academy, she went to the New England Female Medical Academy, and afterward to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, where she worked and studied under the famous Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. She began the practice of surgery in Chicago in 1863, and ever since she

has stood in the front rank of her profession. She was a prominent member of the American Medical Society, and was once elected to the chairmanship of the division on the diseases of children. She was one of the promoters of the Woman's Medical College, and the founder of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

A BURMESE LULLABY.

SWEET, my babe, your father's coming,
Rest and hear the songs I'm humming;
He will come and gently tend you,
Rock your cot and safe defend you;
Mother's setting out his dinner—
Oh, you naughty little sinner!
What a yell from such a wee thing;
Couldn't be worse if you were teething!
My sweet round mass of gold,
Now pray do what you're told.

Be quiet and good,
As nice boys should.
Oh, now please,
Do not tease.
Do be good,
As baby should.

Just one tiny little while;
Try to sleep or try to smile.
My prince, my sweet gold blood, my son,
Ordained a regal race to run,
Listen to your mother's coaxing,
Listen to the song good folks sing.

When little boys
Make such a noise,
Comes the Brownie
On wings downy,
Comes the wood sprite
In the dark night,
Witch and warlock,
Mere and tor-folk,
Kelpie, nikker,
Quick and quicker

Gobble all bad babies up.

Said a little boy who, during a visit to Florida, was obliged to drink condensed milk: "Mamma, I just wish that condensed cow would die."

They tell a story of a little girl who belongs to a Cabinet family, and it goes this way: The little girl is as polite a little midget as you'll find anywhere, and has been admirably trained. She went out to luncheon the other day with her mother, at the house of an old friend of the family. There was a dish of beautiful jelly on the table, molded in the form of a pyramid, and the little girl looked at it with longing eyes, far too polite to ask for it. At length the hostess, noticing her admiration, asked mamma's permission to give her some. It was a generous helping, and the little maid ate it all, but after the first spoonful her look of delight disappeared. When she had finished it, "Won't you have some more?" asked the hostess.

"No, thank you," responded the little guest, shyly. "It isn't nearly so nice as it looks."

The first character of right childhood is that it is modest. A well-bred child does not think it can teach its parents, or that it knows everything. It may think that its father and mother know everything—perhaps that all grown-up people know everything; very certainly it is sure that it does not. And it is always asking questions and wanting to know more. A second character of right childhood is to be faithful. Perceiving that its father knows best what is good for it, a noble child trusts him wholly, gives him its hand, and will walk blindfolded with him if he bids it. A third character of right childhood is to be loving and generous. Give a little love to a child and you get a great deal back. It loves everything near it when it is a right kind of a child; would always give the best it has away if you need it; does not lay plans for getting everything in the house for itself, and delights in helping people—you cannot please it so much as by giving it a chance of being useful in ever so little a way. And because of all these characters it is cheerful. Putting its trust in its father, it is careful for nothing; being full of love to every creature, it is always happy, whether in its play or its duty. So, then you have the child's character in these four things—humility, faith, charity and cheerfulness.—*Ruskin*.

NOTES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

OF all mean words that from mean lips do flow,
The very meanest are: "I told you so."

There are about 15,000 writers connected with the newspapers and other publications in London.

The *Electrical Review*, New York, continues to wax fat and prosperous. It is the best publication of its kind in this or any other country.

After twenty-six years of loyal service, the Rev. Dr. Dewart has resigned as editor of the *Christian Guardian*, Canada's great Methodist journal.

Marshall Cushing's paper, the *Capital*, published at Washington, D. C., is a big success. It is chock-full of live gossip and there's life in every line of its reading matter.

Arizona Reporter—They strung up Alkali Ike this morning for horse stealing.

Arizona Editor—Well, make a few lines of it as a matter of noose.

Manager McLean, recently of the *Press*, is at the head of a company of gentlemen who have bought the *Evening Bulletin*. Let's wait and see what "the new blood" will do. He is a hustler, and ought to make his presence felt in his new venture.

The *Youths' Companion* is warmly welcomed at every fireside as one of the best friends of the family circle, because its articles are clean, wholesome, instructive and amusing—interesting alike to young and old. Its Memorial Day issue was a delightful tribute to our fallen heroes—to the patriotism of our country.

Our good friend William M. Singerly celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the *Record* on Saturday last by issuing a twenty-four page paper. Its every page and column bore evidence of the old-time snap and energy which have been the main characteristics of the *Record* since he became its editor and proprietor.

Our good friend, Mrs. Frank Leslie, writes to us, under date of the 22d ult., that we "have unwittingly done her a great injustice in reprinting an alleged interview with her published in a New York Sunday paper." We did not use the interview or refer to it in any way, directly or otherwise, consequently no injustice was done by us to our charming correspondent.

The *Publishers' Weekly*, New York, has just issued in pamphlet form "Summer Reading, a Companion for the Season." It contains a number of suggestions for summer reading in the shape of extracts from interesting portions of the stories or other works of popular writers with numerous attractive illustrations, and in an alphabetically arranged appendix tells the readers the prices at which those works can be bought. The *Publishers' Weekly* has also, as usual, a strong array of advertising patrons.

Louis N. Megargee and his committee of the Pen and Pencil Club have about completed their arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs, which is to be held in this city on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th insts. The Continental Hotel will be the headquarters, and Mayor Warwick will welcome the delegates at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, 11th inst., in Independence Hall. During the early part of that day the women of the party will be given a reception at the Pen and Pencil Club, No. 1026 Walnut Street, which will be in charge of a special committee of the newspaper

and literary women of the city and the wives of members of the club. In the afternoon and evening the visitors will be tendered a reception and a promenade concert at the Mercantile Club, which will be followed by "A Night in Bohemia" at the Pen and Pencil Club. After the business sessions on Wednesday the visitors will have a drive through Fairmount Park, and from 5 to 7 P.M. will have a reception at the Union League. At night all the theatres in the city will be thrown open to them. At 9 A.M. on Thursday they will take a trip down the Delaware River on the big steamboat Republic, and will be royally entertained by the Trades League of Philadelphia. The river trip will end at Cramps' famous shipyards, where, after an inspection of the men-o'-war now under construction there, they will be dined. At night the delegates will be banqueted at the Mercantile Club, where covers will be laid for 600 guests. Invitations to the banquet have been sent to President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Governor Hastings, Mayor Warwick, Archbishop Ryan, Rev. Dr. McConnell, Rabbi Krauskopf, United States Senators Quay and Cameron and other noted men. On Friday the visitors will be taken on a special train to Atlantic City, where they will be received by the Mayor. They will be quartered at the leading hotels in the City by the Sea, and dancing, driving, yacht sailing, boat races, bathing, fishing and other arrangements have been made for their enjoyment. They will return to Philadelphia on the following day, and when they leave the City of Brotherly Love will undoubtedly carry with them pleasing recollections of the hospitality of its newspaper men and women.

MY MENDING BASKET.

IT is made of the stoutest of willow;
It is deep and capacious and wide;
Yet the Gulf Stream that flows through its borders
Seems always to stand at flood-tide!

And the garments lie heaped on each other;
I look at them often and sigh,
Shall I ever be able to grapple
With a pile that has grown two feet high?

There's a top layer, always, of stockings;
These arrive and depart every day;
And things that are playing "button-button"
Also leave without any delay.

But ah! underneath there are strata
Buried deep as the earth's Eocene!
Things put there the first of the autumn,
Still there when the trees have grown green!

There are things to be ripped and made over;
There are things that gave out in their prime;
There are intricate tasks—all waiting
One magical hour of "spare time."

Will it come? Shall I ever possess it?
I start with fresh hope every day.
Like a will-o'-the-wisp it allures me;
Like a will-o'-the-wisp fades away.

For the basket has never been empty,
During all of its burdened career,
But once, for a few fleeting moments,
When baby upset it, last year!

BESSIE CHANDLER, in *Harper's Bazar*.

AMONG THE GREEN FIELDS.

O H! the green things growing!
The green things growing!
The fresh sweet smell
Of the green things growing!
I would like to live
Whether I laugh or grieve,
To watch the happy life
Of the green things growing.

Notwithstanding recent reports of damage to the peninsular peach crop, peach growers in lower Delaware now say that if one-half the young peaches come to maturity many trees will break down with the fruit. One farmer owning 10,000 trees says that he could easily spare two-thirds of his young fruit. All this indicates an abundant crop of peaches.

Already the early spring flowers of the wood have mostly disappeared. The wood violet and the wild geranium alone remain of those that have been the characteristic blossoms of May. Most of the native wild lilies are yet to come. The cultivated iris has been in bloom for some days, but the wild iris of the low meadows will not show its colors for several weeks. It is a lover of heat and moisture. The swamp buttercups, which outlast and surpass the field buttercups, are just coming into bloom.

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One no longer hears the insistent call and rat-tat-tat of the high-hole woodpecker in suburban woodlands. Part of his hammering is for the purpose of making a hole for his nest, and when the nest is once made the hammering ceases. Audubon likened the ordinary call of the high-hole to a prolonged and merry laugh, but those that are neighbors of the bird soon cease to find anything agreeable in the noise. Popular interest in the high-hole is testified by the fact that he is known in various parts of the country by thirty-six local names.

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The wood thrush, the hermit thrush, and the veery, sometimes called Wilson's thrush, or the tawny thrush, are singing in these parts nowadays. The birds are sufficiently alike to be mistaken one for the other, and are all delightful singers. Many think the note of the hermit thrush the finest of all, but the veery's spiral has a rare charm, especially when it comes morning or evening from the depths of a wood. The brown thrasher, or brown thrush, is larger than any of these, and attracts more attention by reason of his unusual size. He, too, is a rare singer.

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: In these days of nominal Christianity and practical unbelief or indifference to religion, when the places of worship do not contain seating accommodation for one-third of the population and yet have vacant seats to spare, the average citizens pays little attention and attaches less importance to biblical writings and ancient prophecies. To such citizens let me submit the following:

The Jews have a traditional and written history extending back several thousand years. They are alleged to have been at one time the chosen and especially favorite people of Jehovah and to have subsequently incurred his displeasure by their misconduct, and, as a consequence, to have been scattered over the earth—a people without a country. The persecutions they suffered through succeeding centuries, practically in every country in which they sojourned, are well-nigh incredible and in these days impossible to fully realize. Roman, Greek, Saxon, Norman, Teuton, Frank, Goth, Visigoth, Magyar and Slav have vied with each other in the robbery, spoliation and murder of the Jew. Catholic, Protestant and Mohammedan, age after age, have shown their mistaken zeal for their false idea of religion in the most revolting cruelty which disgraces the pages of history.

It is only within the present century that even the most civilized governments of Europe have relaxed their legislative enactments against the Jew, while the less civilized governments, such as Russia, have yet much to do to give the Jew equal rights with the rest of their subjects. Prohibited for centuries from holding land, or from following many ordinary occupations by which to earn his bread, and simultaneously subjected to legal and illegal persecution of many kinds, the despised Jew was absolutely compelled to develop special faculties for those lines of business remaining open to him, and for self-preservation to develop a clanishness with his coreligionists, which have produced the Jew of the present day. The Jews, as a people, have already outlived many of the dynasties, governments and peoples who persecuted them. Through all the intervening ages they have clung to the tradition of their being a "chosen people," and to a belief in their ultimate restoration to power and prosperity. The com-

paratively unimportant repossession of Jerusalem and Judea has not been accomplished, but they are to-day practically controlling and largely governing the balance of the civilized world.

While the Jewish race has furnished many distinguished men in science, music, medicine, literature, etc., the beginning of the present *regime* dates from the latter half of the last century and the sign of the Red Umbrella, or Rothschild, in the Judengasse, or Jews' Lane, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, with Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great house of that name. By force of integrity, genius and commercial shrewdness worthy of their ancestor Jacob, the wealthiest copartnership the world has ever seen has been built up. In addition to the five principal establishments in Frankfort, London, Vienna, Paris and Naples, they have agencies in many other cities in both hemispheres, notably New York. As the members of each successive generation are received into the copartnership, and the cousins usually intermarry, and as their immense wealth is being continually augmented by a profitable business, the name and operations of the firm, as public loan contractors, dealers in bullion and bill discounters, promise to last as long as some royal dynasties.

To-day about two dozen Jews hold or control the purse strings of the world—practically have "a corner on gold"—and regulate the financial matters of the world to suit their own selfish interests. They represent the creditor class—the class that is preeminently selfishly interested in the appreciation of gold and its increased purchasing power. Their interests are therefore diametrically opposed to the interests of the producing and debtor classes.

How does this score of Jews, constituting the money power, control the millions of toilers who possess votes and suppose themselves to be independent, self-governing communities? The Jews know better in these days than to come to the front openly as Mordecai did as the Prime Minister of Abasuerus, but their influence is none the less potent; and there is a Mordecai, in the shape of a representative of the great Jewish syndicate, at or in close touch with the government of every great commercial country. Decisions are arrived at in the secret councils in the chief counting house of the money power, and the results are seen in this country in their political leader, who occupies the White House, issuing some new manifesto as to what he falsely terms "sound money"; in Senator Sherman dishonoring his gray hairs by repeating for the twentieth time his as often-refuted misrepresentations on finance, and in John G. Carlisle brazenly demonstrating in his native State that, Esau-like, he has sold his birth-right as a respected American citizen for a mess of pottage, that it might be fulfilled that which was spoken by the prophet, with reference to the ultimate power of the Jew, "They shall bow down to Thee with their face toward the earth and lick up the dust of Thy feet." The elected head of this great Republic occupies the same relationship to the Jewish syndicate that the monkey does to the Italian organ-grinder; in both cases there is a string used. The last bond issue netted millions to the operators, and in the early future he may receive instructions for another issue.

It is also written, however, "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark." At the instigation of the money power, in whose hands many politicians in this and other countries are "as the clay in the hands of the potter," the ancient landmark between silver and gold was surreptitiously moved to the disadvantage of silver and the robbery and ruin of the debtor class, and to the immense aggrandizement of the creditor class in general and the Jewish syndicate in particular. The Jew in the latter part of the nineteenth century is getting even with the descendants of his ancient persecutors. He is not visiting them with fire and sword or bodily torture, according to ancient custom, but quite as effectively has he "got them on the hip," for through successive years he is subjecting them to slow mental torture; is reducing them to financial ruin and beggary, and has made, or is steadily

making, the uncircumcised, as Joshua did the Gibeonites, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and is accomplishing this by utilizing their own traitorous leaders.

The question is, How long a professedly free and intelligent nation of 65,000,000 people will allow men like Cleveland, Sherman, Carlisle and others to lead them deeper and deeper into financial captivity and subjugation? Surely the time has arrived when every patriotic American ought to determine in his own mind that, so far as his vote goes at the next election, a distinctly American policy shall be inaugurated, and none but patriotic Americans intrusted with its being carried out.

THOMAS TONGE.

Denver, Colorado, June 1, 1895.

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ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: A favorite argument with gold advocates is to call attention to the limited coinage of silver dollars previous to 1873 and the large coinage since then, contending that prices have fallen notwithstanding the large issue of standard dollars. Previous to 1873 the owners of silver bullion were enabled to convert it into foreign gold at a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent., which accounts for the small coinage of standard dollars. Therefore, the product of our mines entered into circulation in the form of gold.

The French mints being open to free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, while the American ratio was 16 to 1, together with the Asiatic demand, caused our bullion to be exported.

The gold men in their argument would have us understand that the large issue of standard dollars since 1873 was money of ultimate redemption; so it is, according to law, but what Secretary of the Treasury has so treated it? If it is money of ultimate redemption, then why is it necessary to borrow gold to replenish the Treasury?

Another argument is the stable value of gold bullion. The power of gold to command the products of silver countries has never been given that prominence in discussion that the subject is entitled to. No doubt merchants, who have imported from Asia during the past ten years, could give plain business facts that would be easily understood and most convincing. At present our farmers and planters are receiving the full effect of this withering blast of Asiatic competition, and before another generation passes our manufacturers will have to face the same conditions. The only hope against this Asiatic competition is to raise the price of silver bullion by granting free coinage. The free coinage of gold means an unlimited market at a fixed valuation. The same privilege extended to silver would fix the coin value of bullion at exactly mint valuation.

The argument on the part of silver advocates, that property values depend upon the volume of money of ultimate redemption has been pretty thoroughly promulgated, but that part that should show the necessity of raising the value of silver bullion has been neglected.

When the people understand that cheap silver stimulates exports from silver countries and dear silver represses them they will begin to realize the great interest they have in this controversy.

FRANK CAMPBELL.

American Falls, Idaho, May 15th.

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A TRUE PATRIOTIC RING.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir: I am delighted with the stalwart Americanism of THE AMERICAN. All of its utterances have a clear patriotic ring. It is one of the brightest papers that comes into my home. It "is fair as the morn, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners" to the gold-monometallists.

Its typography is all that can be desired. Its paper is beautiful. It is printed with brains, and its matter is pervaded with horse sense. I believe in the bimetallism of THE AMERICAN

brand. The Almighty united gold and silver in holy wedlock in the day-dawn of our history, and "those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Mr. Charles Heber Clark's address before the General Assembly of our State, as reported in THE AMERICAN of the 13th inst., is worth its weight in diamonds. It gives just the sort of information that our people need; but this is not the kind of enlightenment that the great money-lenders of the world mightily enjoy. But the battle is on and, under the leadership of the youthful AMERICAN, financial ignorance and greed are bound to meet their Waterloo.

I bid you godspeed. Yours truly,

B. F. LIEPSNER, Pastor, Olivet Baptist Church.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1895.

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

WIDE fields and shaded dells,
Beneath June's witching spells,
Now laugh aloud in glee.

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To be a sage among fools never express an opinion.

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The water in the Strait of Gibraltar is 150 fathoms deep.

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The British Museum has a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates, which show that the practice is very ancient.

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If the experiments now in progress succeed, paper stockings sized with potato starch and tallow will be put on the market and sold at three cents a pair.

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A writer in the *Chautauquan* says that birds are guided in their migration by the stars, and, therefore, on nights when the stars are hidden by clouds they always lose their way.

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Where the bottom of the ocean is bad an ocean cable will frequently last only three or four years, but on good bottom wire taken up after twenty years has been found almost as good as ever.

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An enterprising firm of photographers in Dublin, Ireland—Werner & Son—has made a big photographic camera for taking full-length, life-size portraits. The camera takes a plate seven feet high and five feet wide.

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Men are composed chiefly of charcoal and water. As beings of this composition cannot exist in any heat great enough to set the charcoal on fire in spite of the water the scientists are now speculating as to the possibilities of the hot stars being inhabited by animals with silicon substituted for charcoal. Silicon is sand, or at least it bears much the same relation to sand that carbon does to charcoal.

ELECTRICAL ELEMENTS.

SIR JOHN PENDER claims that \$200,000,000 have been sunk in ocean telegraph cables.

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The Iowa Union Telephone Company will announce its reduction in rates on the 1st prox.

.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company has now over 16,650 subscribers—the result of low rates.

.

There's a lively telephone war now on at Madison, Wis., between the Bell and the Standard companies. Rates have been cut to \$1.50 per month by both of them, and there's a likelihood of another cut, for each company is after the other's scalp. The price charged before the Standard began the fight was \$6 per month.

Detroit, Mich., is giving a franchise to the Harrison Telephone Company, fixing the rates at \$25 a year for private residences, \$40 for professional men, and \$50 for business houses. Why can't Philadelphia have equally as low and as fair rates? What is the Trades League's Electrical Committee doing in this important matter?

The instrument statement of the American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended May 20th, is as follows:

	1895.	1894.	Increase.
Gross output	18,149	8,974	9,175
Returned	6,958	5,310	1,648
Net output	11,191	3,664	7,527
Since December 20th :			
Gross output	1894-5.	1893-4.	Increase.
Returned	68,306	31,899	36,407
Net output	32,183	28,379	3,804
Total outstanding	36,123	3,520	32,603
	618,629	570,011	48,618

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May 25, 1895.

THE news from Germany that the Prussian Diet has accepted by a sweeping majority a motion proposed by Dr. Arendt, urging the government to enter into treaty with other nations with the object of coming to an international agreement with regard to the currency question, has had a marked effect here. It is felt that now Prince Hohenlohe, the German Premier, will have to make a decided move in the direction of the impending international conference, and opinions have been running very high as to under what conditions and at what date it will be held. It is not believed that the adjourned Brussels Conference will be reassembled, but that fresh delegates will be appointed, and will meet either at some town in America or in Berlin.

As to the time of assembling, this is perhaps more a matter of conjecture than many suppose; but it is doubtless correct that all here who wish to see a satisfactory agreement arrived at between the powers, desire to postpone the meeting of the conference until we have a change of government; that this cannot be delayed longer now is evident. The other night in a full House, during the debate on the Welsh Disestablishment bill, the majority of the government fell to nine, and with four Unionist seats at present unrepresented, owing to death or retirement, and with an imminent secession of four of the Scotch members on the question of the Crofters' agitation, it is clear that this attenuated advantage will be still further reduced. At first sight the political immorality of a government hanging on in this manner and wasting the time of the country at the same moment that they neglect the interests that they represent, appears inexcusable; but the explanation of it is doubtless found in the fact that the opposition for various reasons are not too anxious to come to power immediately, but are quite content to let their opponents drag on to the end what has always been a vicarious, and what is now an inglorious, existence. But whether it comes now, or whether it comes a month hence, the dissolution is certain to be soon, and any division bell that rings in the House of Commons may ring out the present government. Bearing this in mind, it is not surprising that bimetallicists in England are quite willing to let the political atmosphere clear before entering into negotiations with other nations which may end as far as this country is concerned in a fiasco. If we take the views of the government as enunciated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we cannot but admit that the present authorities are not favorably disposed toward any conference which may commit England to bimetallicism. It is true that on the 26th of February last a bimetallic motion was accepted by the government, but it is equally true that it was accepted *pistolet a la gorge*, and that it was only the prospect of a defeat that induced them to take this course. Again, a government which has never been secure for one day since it came into power, and which has to throw a sop in turn to each section of its supporters in the

shape of some promised legislation which it can never fulfill, cannot be expected to be more conscientious on a question on which politicians of all parties would unite against it. So the bimetallic motion was accepted; there, however, so far as the present government is concerned, the matter rests. With a change of governments and the Conservatives in power it will be different; the question of the conference can be then decided with comparative ease and dispatch. With the authorities here more or less favorable—as they would be—the ground would be cleared of all the obstacles that now incumber it. The fact that England would be willing to treat internationally on this subject would be quite sufficient to make the conference an accomplished fact. Other nations only await the word that we are ready to discuss fairly—and it is to be hoped finally—the currency question; they are ready, and have been so for some time; it is we who have stood aloof. Thus bimetallicists here consider that the next general election, should it see the Conservative party in, will hold out to them a fairer prospect of the fulfillment of their hopes than they have ever had before. And so they wisely prefer to wait till then, and not to run any risks by immature negotiations.

The Gold Defense Association, concerning which so much was heard at the time that I wrote last, has slunk back into comparative obscurity; it is true that they have memorialized the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer is notoriously the most bigoted, as he probably is the most ignorant, monometallist to be found nowadays, and as he is doubtless responsible to a large extent for the formation of the association, it may be taken for granted that the memorial did not appear very strange or new to him. They have also taken unto themselves a Secretary in the shape of the Hon. George Peel, son of Viscount Peel, the late Speaker of the House of Commons. There their efforts have ended, and though for all this, "no one seems a bit the worse," Mr. Peel may be a bit the better in having secured an appointment which is an equally lucrative a sinecure as was his post as a clerk at the Treasury.

It is a sign of the times here that the question of the ratio has become one of great prominence of late. Monometallists do not appear to be aware of the great concession they make to the urgency of bimetallicism when they show themselves to be so eager to discuss this the last point to be arranged before the establishment of international bimetallicism. Lord Farrer, in the columns of the *Times*, clamors for a ratio; not that he will have one when it is offered him, but simply, it is presumed, *pour encourager les autres*. This gentleman, whom Lord Rothschild recently designated in the course of a private conversation as "an old pensioner," seems to have rather a confused idea of the ratio. In 1888, as member of the Gold and Silver Commission, he signed a report which contained the following opinion:

"We think that in any condition fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to (the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and the Latin Union) were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetallicism at the suggested ratio. We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined, and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent."

Now, however, he doubts the possibility of a ratio at all, and courts conviction. The *Times* correspondence, if it has done nothing else, has had this result, that it has given bimetallicists a good idea of how strong public opinion is on the subject.

It is interesting to note that in a controversy that filled many columns, and continued many days, there was no one, with the exception of Lord Farrer, who doubted to any extent the practicability or possibility of a ratio: this says a lot for the growth of education on the subject, and shows a state of public mind very different from the days when the ratio was the object of much ridicule.

G. W.

THE LEXINGTON MINUTE-MAN.

TWAS the gray of the morning; Revere at the gate
 With whipstock and fist he did din it, man!
 "The British are marching! the hour is late!
 Make ready, each Lexington minute-man!"
 A hand to the musket—a word to the wife—
 The cockade, who but she then should pin it, man?
 And there in the doorway she leaned for her life,
 Gazing after her Lexington minute-man.
 And hurry and scurry we ran to the green;
 Not a lad but was bound he'd be in it, man!
 There Hadley and Muzzy and Parker were seen,
 All proud of the name of the minute-man.
 And Raymond and Harrington ran with Munroe,
 And Winship and Wyman did spin it, man!
 And Comee and Farmer and Estabrook, too,
 Sprang quick to the call for the minute-man.
 Now shoulder to shoulder, and eyes to the front!
 The shooting, leave them to begin it, man!
 The nation's behind us, but bear the brunt;
 Stand fast, every Lexington minute-man!
 If they will have a war, let its first shot be here!
 They begin, but we'll end it and win it, man!
 So steady, in valor and constancy clear,
 Stand fast, every Lexington minute-man!
 Ah! well, 'tis long over! our land is long free;
 My hair, Time's beginning to thin it, man!
 But still, at my work or my rest though I be,
 My heart beats the tune of the minute-man
 And though my old limbs should be paralyzed clean;
 Ay! e'en though the grave I were in it, man,
 Yet it's odds but you'd find me on Lexington green,
 If the drum beat the call for the minute-man.

LAURA E. RICHARDS, in *Youths' Companion*.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

SPRINGFIELD is to have an art club which will hold annual exhibitions.

Detroit's art club is organizing a loan exhibition to take place at the end of May.

The Federal Fish Commission bred and set free, at Wood's Holl, Mass, in 1894, over 90,000,000 infant lobsters.

Perhaps to suffer is nothing else than to live more deeply. Love and sorrow are the two conditions of a profound life.

Judge Miller Chamberlin has presented a rare collection of autograph manuscripts and literary bric-a-brac to the Boston Public Library.

J. Takasusu, a Japanese graduate of Oxford, has translated into English a description of India and the Malay Islands, written 1,200 years ago, by I. Tsing, a Chinese Buddhist priest.

"Guelph eyes" are a protrusion of the eyes peculiar to all her Majesty's descendants. The Prince of Wales has it in a marked degree, and it is to be noticed in the German Emperor and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

A topaz seal, set in gold, bearing the arms and motto of Viscount Barrington, was recently found on the field of Waterloo. It belonged to Ensign Barrington, who was killed at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, and had lain undiscovered for eighty years.

L'Energie Electrique mentions having seen in the north of France two gas motors of 24 horse power each driving dynamos with a production of 29 to 30 kilowatts at the cost, per unit, of 37 cubic feet of gas, 12 gallons of water and 0.0353 pounds of oil.

An Afghan is bound by custom to grant a stranger who crosses his threshold and claims protection any favor he may ask, even at the risk of his own life. Yet, apart from this, he is cruel and revengeful, never forgiving a wrong, and retaliating at the first opportunity.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that a queer exhibit is on file at the clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort. It is a "negro hoodoo bag," containing dice, a rabbit foot and some other mysterious articles. The bag is filed as an exhibit in the case of *Edgar Bell vs. Commonwealth*, from Warren County. Bell, who is a negro, claims that he was "hoodooed" by this bag to kill a man, and he hopes to convince the judges that his claims deserve consideration.

For cementing purposes opticians get the oldest Canada balsam they can obtain, and drive off nearly all the essential oil left in it, by long-continued moderate heat; the residual resin is then made slightly less brittle by dropping into it, when melted, an exceedingly small portion of castor oil; it is easy to add too much of the latter. The *English Mechanic* says that the object is to get a transparent cement which will neither crack with age nor permit the formation of arborescent markings between the glasses from evaporation of essential oil.

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

LOOK misfortune in the face,
 Brave the beldam's rude grimace;
 Ten to one 'twill yield its place,
 If you have the grit and wit
 Just to laugh a little bit.
 Keep your face with sunshine in it:—
 "Laugh a little bit."

Go joyously and with a light heart as far as you can, and if you cannot always go joyously, go always courageously and confidently.

The everyday cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion.—*Longfellow*.

Of our large cities the average number of persons in the slum districts to each house is: Baltimore, 7.71; Philadelphia, 7.34; Chicago, 15.51, and New York, 36.79. New York has the largest population of any city in the United States.

Archdeacon Farrar, speaking at Devonshire House, said: "We sacrifice in England every year to the drink demon more children than were offered to Moloch in ages gone by. In London alone at least a thousand babes are suffocated by drunken mothers every year."

The *Western Christian Advocate* says. "The Hawaiian race is dying out rapidly. The missionaries have done much to elevate the natives, but intoxicating drinks and the accompanying vices bid fair to exterminate the race. The saloons have more power to destroy than the churches have to save."

Which of you, young men, would not wish, to have the following character given of him by his employer? Yet there is not one of you who cannot secure such a character: "That Mr. Blank in my office is as trustworthy a fellow as I know. He has the ring of the true metal in him. He never comes late to business, and he is never in a hurry to leave. He works as honestly when I am away from the office as when I am there. He takes as much interest in the concern as if he were a partner, and if he keeps on he certainly shall be a partner one day. I would rather go shares with a man like him, though he were not worth a cent, than with an unsteady, unreliable character with all the capital he could bring."—*The Catholic (Ohio) Columbian*.

MEN OF NOTE.

GARRICK was generally so quiet that he often created the impression of diffidence.

Domitian spent his leisure in catching flies and piercing them through with a needle.

Mirabeau loved dogs, and had a famous pet, Chico, to which he was much attached.

.

Henry Clay was said to make the most engaging bow of any gentleman of his time.

.

Descartes had a small garden, where he spent all the hours not devoted to mental labor.

.

Andrew Jackson was rough in his manners, but could be polite when he pleased. He was always courteous to ladies.

.

George III. was passionately fond of music, and during his madness could always be calmed by the sound of an organ.

.

Foreign papers say that the fastest speaker in the world among public men is Signor Grimaldi, the Italian Deputy. He can speak 200 words a minute with ease.

.

Geneva Poillone de St. Mars, in command of the Twelfth French Army Corps, has issued a note of instruction to encourage the use of music on the march by all soldiers who know how to play.

.

The Emperor William has ordered the preparation of new school histories of Germany to include the story of the Franco-Prussian war. France is wondering what kind of a history it will be.

.

William H. Van Tine, a prominent and respected citizen of Cleveland, O., who has just died at the age of seventy-five, never uttered an oath, never used tobacco or tasted liquor, never went to a theatre, and never spoke an unkind word about anybody. Next!

.

The death of Cardinal Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse, has reduced the number of French Cardinals to six, and the death of Cardinal Benavides y Navarrete, Archbishop of Saragossa, only leaves sixty Cardinals who would, in the event of the Pope's demise, meet at Rome in the Sacred College to elect his successor.

.

A Frenchman must still obtain the consent of his parents if he wishes to marry. Abbe Lemire's bill to facilitate marriage in France was recently adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, with the exception of the clause dispensing with the consent of parents after the man shall have become twenty-five or a woman twenty-one years of age.

.

From a source well worthy of consideration we learn that a new star is about to shine in the galaxy of musical composers. Emanuel Moor, a young musician and composer, residing in the environs of London, met with a most flattering reception on March 14, 1895, when playing a symphony at the London Symphony Orchestra concert in memory of Louis Kossuth. In addition to other work that his extreme modesty and reluctance to appear before the public alone preclude from a wider fame than is at present accorded it, Mr. Moor has during the past winter written no less than fifteen songs of a high quality, and likewise composed an entire opera, "Hertha," whose beauty is said to be remarkable.

.

One of the foreign diplomats in Washington, who is seldom called by his right name, is Senor Antonio Lazo-Arriaga. He is generally referred to as Minister Arriaga, which is his mother's name, his own name being Antonio Lazo. "In Central America," he says in explaining the matter, "where a son bears his father's Christian name, he adds his mother's family name, in order that a proper distinction may be observed between his sire and himself. For example: My father's name is Antonio Lazo. I also was named Antonio, and in order that I should not be confounded with my father, I added my mother's family name, which is Arriaga. My eldest son is also named Antonio, and in order that he may be distinguished from his grandfather and myself, he will add his mother's—that is, my wife's—family name, which is Morales. Thus the three generations in my family, all Lazos, will be Antonio Lazo, Antonio Lazo-Arriaga and Antonio Lazo-Morales."

HOME HEALTH HINTS.

MUSTARD plasters mixed with sweet oil will not burn.

.

For nervous dyspepsia take five-drop doses of nux vomica in water before eating.

.

For nervousness take from ten to twenty grains of bromide of potassium in water every three hours.

.

In the fermentative form of dyspepsia use five-grain doses of subgallate of bismuth after each meal.

.

To make cold cream take three and one-half ounces of oil of almonds, one ounce of spermaceti and two drams of white wax, melt them together, add two ounces of rose water and stir constantly until it is cold.

.

Here is a good formula for making the preparation known as beef, wine and iron:

Extract of beef, one-half ounce.

Soluble citrate of iron, one-half ounce.

Spirit of orange, one-half ounce.

Distilled water, one and one-half ounces.

Sherry wine enough to make one pint.

Dissolve the beef extract in the sherry, the iron in the water; mix the solutions; add the spirit of orange and filter.

.

Various sanitariums and private hospitals are using the "salt rub," and it is becoming so popular that some Turkish bath establishments are advertising it as a special attraction. It is just as good for well people as for sick ones, is the most refreshing of all the baths and rubs ever invented, only excepting a dip in the sea, and is matchless in its effect upon the skin and complexion. With all these virtues it is the simplest, most easily managed of all similar measures, and can be taken at home easily. Put a few pounds of coarse salt, the coarsest you can get, sea-salt by preference, in an earthen jar and pour enough water on it to produce a sort of slush, but not enough to dissolve the salt. This should then be taken up in handfuls and rubbed briskly over the entire person. Of course, it is better to have it rubbed on by another person, but anyone in ordinary health can do it for herself or himself very satisfactorily. This being done, the next thing is a thorough douching of clear water, preferably cold, and a brisk rubbing with a dry towel. The effect of elation, freshness and renewed life is felt immediately, and the satiny texture of the skin and increased clearness and brightness of the complexion swell the testimony in favor of the salt rub.

WHIMSICALITIES.

CAFFARELLI thought so much of his voice that once when challenged to fight a duel he refused on the ground that he had no right to expose to any risk the life of so great a singer.

.

Someone with nothing else to do has investigated the way in which 100 men in fiction are represented as proposing. Seventy-two hold the lady's hand, 17 hold it very tightly, 14 have lumps in their throat and 9 exclaim aloud: "Thank heavens!" Only 7 out of 100 declare themselves to be deliriously happy, and 5 are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on their feet when they make a proposal, and 2 go down on one knee, while 9 make a formal prelude—something like the slow music in the play, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affections for the heart he plots to ruin, etc. The behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases 81 sink into the arms of the gentleman, 68 rest their heads on the gentleman's breast, and only 1 sinks into the arms of a chair; 11 clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, 6 weep tears of joy silently, and 44 weep tears aloud—whatever that means; 72 have eyes full of love and 9 out of 100 rush from the room and tell everybody. Only 4 are greatly surprised, and 87 out of 100 knew that something was coming. Five giggle hysterically, and 1 even sneezes. Only 1 of 100 struggles not to be kissed, while while 6 kiss gentlemen first.

FOREIGN FACTS.

AT the Hamburg Marine Observatory 22,000 copies of German ships' logs containing meteorological and other valuable scientific information, have been received since the observatory was established in 1875, though only 3,500 German ships go to sea yearly. During the same time the British Admiralty has received only 6,000 ships' logs, though the yearly sailings of English ships exceed 20,000.

**

Leipzig University has just lost its two best known medical professors in Friedrich Thiersch and Karl Ludwig who died within two days of each other. Thiersch was one of the greatest surgeons of his generation, and during the war with France was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Twelfth Army Corps. Ludwig was one of the foremost physiologists of the century, and a pioneer in modern methods of investigation. He had to sustain violent attacks from the anti-vivisectionists, and for a long time one of the sights of Leipzig was a little dog he owned in whose breast was set a glass plate allowing the beatings of the heart to be seen. Ludwig's daughter married Dr. Bowditch of the Harvard Medical School.

**

A newspaper printed at Lubeck, Germany, gives a curious instance of police tyranny in the neighboring town of Dassow. A poor laboring woman named Dorothea Bruhn, whose husband had for many years been bedridden, went to the pastor of the town with a request that he would officiate at the burial of one of her children. The pastor merely said that he would see about it, and he failed to appear at the grave at the appointed hour. In default of other religious services, the mourning mother recited over the grave a single verse of a hymn expressing her faith in the child's welfare in the other world. For doing this she was reported by a zealous policeman as having violated an ordinance forbidding any lay person to make a discourse at an interment. The Police Justice found her guilty and she was fined the sum of a little less than a dollar, with the alternative, on non-payment, of a day's imprisonment!

WOMEN OF WORTH.

QUEEN VICTORIA is very fond of whist, and many years' practice has made her an expert in this pastime.

**

Sarah Bernhardt is writing her memoirs. They will make a long book, as she begins with her early childhood, and the story of her beginnings on the stage.

**

Mme. Narsen, the explorer's wife, has not seen her husband for two years. Her little daughter is now three years of age. Mme. Narsen is one of the most popular ballad singers in Norway.

**

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, round-the-world missionary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will spend some time with Lady Henry Somerset until she is restored to her health and strength.

**

The first American woman to take a regular medical course and graduate as M.D., was Elizabeth Blackwell, who finished her studies in that line at the Geneva, N. Y., Medical School, in January, 1849.

**

Princess Helene, of Orleans, is said to have given as a reason for not being married in England: "I was born at Twickenham, I was christened at Kingston, I buried my father at Weybridge. Is that not enough? Really, one cannot have everything happen in England!"

**

While he was in Madrid General Shelby, of Alabama, talked with the Queen and the Infanta Isabella and was surprised at the good English they used in conversing with him. The Queen's elegant simplicity (to quote General Shelby's own words) charmed him immeasurably, and he left Spain with the notion that its sovereign, at least, was a very able person.

Wanamaker's

BOOK NEWS, 5c

BOOK NEWS for June is ready—60 pages just packed full of the sort of help bookish people and busy people need. The author portrait is of "John Oliver Hobbes." BOOK NEWS is 5c a copy; 50c a year.

Book Store, Thirteenth Street.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Get to the seaside if you can; catch up a Bathing Suit here—all ready. We've had no opposition in Bathing Suit selling these several years past. Not that the other stores have given up trying; but we studied hardest and learned how to give you the best. Look at the shape, the cut, the making, and take our guarantee of the materials being right. \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5. Girls' Suits start at \$2.

Second floor, Chestnut Street.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Sweltering men can pull themselves together and be comfortable and well dressed at the same time. These Serge Suits meet the requirements.

At \$7.50—About 200 Suits in black and blue. All-wool—or we wouldn't sell them; color right, or you mustn't keep them. Serge Suits for \$10, too.

At \$15—Serge Suits, black and blue; quarter lined with satin. You will find nearly as good values in other stores at \$20; but style counts and these are stylish.

Market Street.

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You've filled the room that has always been large enough. We have built a new one—larger. At your service, with our absolute guarantee against harm or loss. Furriers busy on repair work; should be busier. No charge for storing garments we repair or make now.

Second floor, Chestnut Street.

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900 yards of Lakewood striped Scrim, ecru ground with blue stripe, may go at 8c a yard instead of 12c. Ideal for Summer drapery.

135 yards of Arabian figured Crepe, high class goods, at 30c instead of 50c.

Imported figured Swiss Muslins, 31 inches wide, that have been 50 and 75c, are 30 and 50c because they show soiled marks where folded.

Second floor, Thirteenth Street.

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BY

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ILLUSTRATED BY J. S. BENNER.

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FACTS FOR FINANCIERS.

WHEREFORE idle, when the harvest beckoning,
Nods its ripe tassels to the brightening sky?
Be not idle, swing the sickle stoutly!
Bind thy rich sheaves exultingly and fast!
Nothing dismayed, do thy great task devoutly,
Patient and strong, and hopeful to the last.

.

It is proposed to build a railway to India across the Arabian plateau at a cost of \$75,000,000. The total length from Port Said to Kurrachee is estimated at 2,400 miles.

.

A single California county has 489 miles of irrigating ditches, constructed at a cost of \$3,000,000. The total investment in the State for irrigating purposes is placed at \$100,000,000.

.

The *Inter-Mountain* says that the men working on the 1,000-foot level of the Anaconda Mine, at Butte, Mont., find their whiskers "changing from their natural color to a pale green."

.

Gold leaf of any thickness down to one-four millionth of an inch is now being made by electrolysis, and, according to *Invention*, at such rates as threaten to extinguish the gold beater's art.

.

The *London Mining Journal* says that a discovery is reported in Western Australia of tellurides "or telluride of bismuth, which is very rare, and invariably associated with gold, as in this instance."

.

To prevent its notes being forged by the aid of photography the Bank of France is about to print them in three colors—bister, red and blue—and in new designs. The 1,000-franc notes are nearly ready, and the 100-franc note will be changed soon.

.

Bangkok, in Siam, has more than doubled its commerce in a single year; 577 vessels entered and cleared in 1893, as compared with 285 in 1892, while the increase in tonnage was 277,350 tons, or 132 per cent. The value of the imports was \$11,295,390 in gold and that of the exports \$22,285,570, mainly rice.

.

Something new in the way of mineral, for Colorado at least, is the reported find of a mine of native coke. Samples exhibited in Denver are a fine article, compact, with "body," to all appearances something more than a mere curiosity. The mine is said to be near Durango; the locators have 160 acres of it. A wall of 200 feet of porphyry separates it from a bed of raw coal.—*Mining Review*.

.

Advices to bullion brokers in New York from London state that contracts for future delivery of 3,509,000 ounces of silver bullion were made there in April, which is equal in amount to the sales made during the period of activity caused by the first negotiations for peace in the East. This goes to prove that London dealers are confident of a material increase in the demand for the white metal.

.

It is estimated that seven ostrich farmers in Southern California have sold \$90,000 worth of feathers during the last year, and that now, after more than a decade of costly and discouraging experiments, a majority of those in this region pay dividends. Several of the enterprises are pronounced successes and have paid good interest on the capital invested in them for several years. The greater part of the money invested in the production of ostrich feathers in California has come from England and New York.

NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

THE dentist is no fool, forsooth,
He'll never have to beg,
For every time he pulls a tooth
He also pulls a leg.

.

Mother—What's that smacking noise in the parlor?
Studious Boy (who goes to school)—It's sister and her young man exchanging microbes.

Six Months After Marriage—"Weel, weel, Sandy, how d'ye like the little laddy?"

"Ah, weel, Alec, I'll nae deny that she has fine conversational powers."

.

Hobson—Don't you think that Martin girl is frightfully dull?

Johnson—Well, hardly. You should have seen the way she cut me on the avenue yesterday.

.

Philadelphian (to visitor)—Well, what do you think of our city?

Visitor—Very nice town, indeed.

Philadelphian—What do you think of our trolley cars?

Visitor—Oh! they're just killin'.

.

"Papa," said a beautiful girl, as the old gentleman came in late, "did you notice the dead body of a young man in the yard?"

"Why, no; what's the matter?"

"I refused young Mr. Paperware to-night, and from the hopeless, despairing look upon his face when he staggered from the house, I fear he may have killed himself."

"Well, I'm glad you refused him," said the old man, spitefully; "he has just beaten me five times at billiards."

.

Food Crank Doctor—Bread is the staff of life? Nonsense; if you eat it when it is fresh you will die of indigestion. If you eat it when it is stale you will die of disease germs that have lodged in it. In short, there is nothing so fatal to life as bread.

Patient—Then you advise me to eat something else.

Food Crank Doctor—My dear fellow, science has little to offer you in the way of advice. Everything else is as deleterious as bread, and, of course, to eat nothing at all will result in death by starvation.

Patient—Great Scott! I guess the only thing for me to do is to take to drink.—*New York Tribune*.

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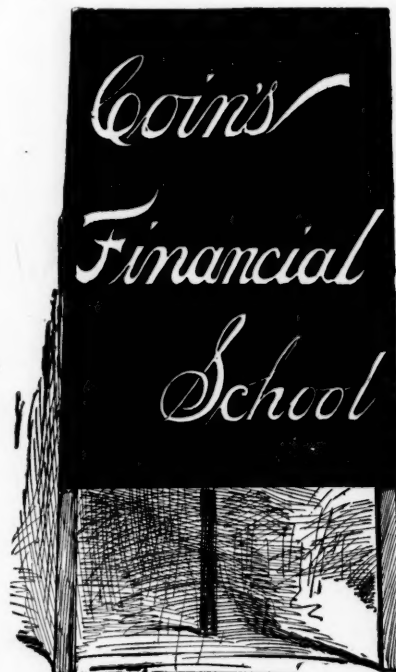
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